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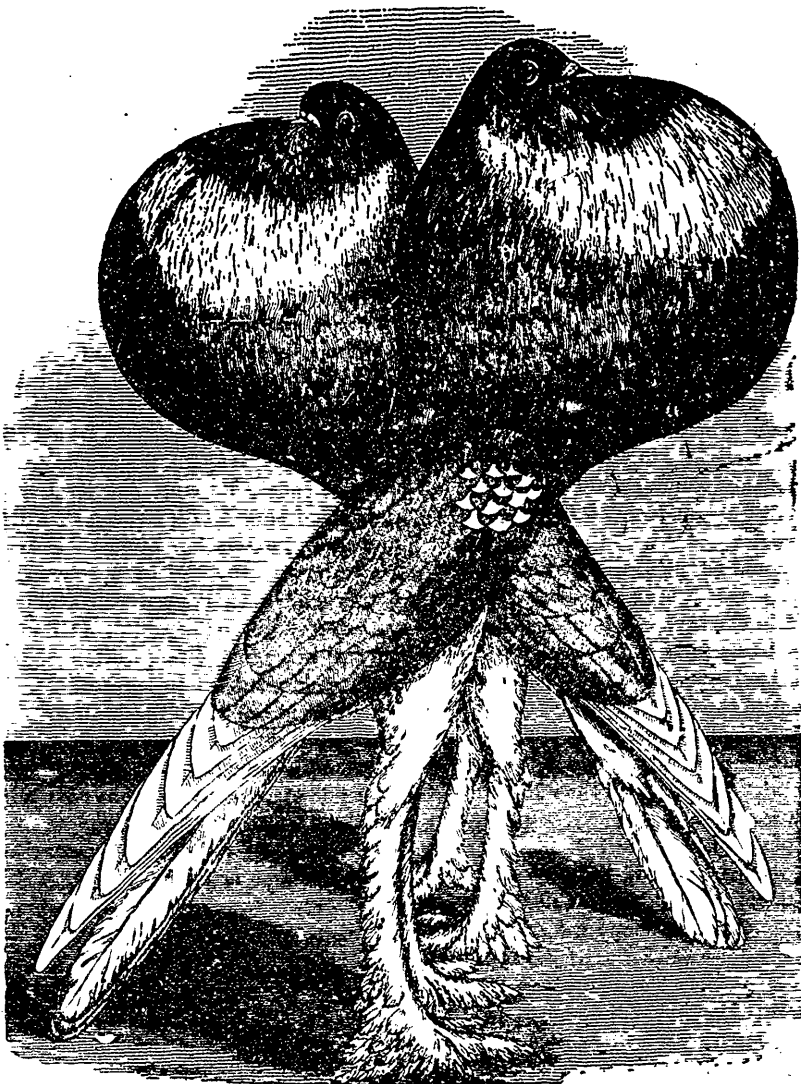
# Canadian Poultry Review.

DEVOTED TO POULTRY AND PET STOCK.

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No. 6.



PIED POUTERS.

## The Pouter.

The Pouter, in my opinion should rank first among pigeons, although I know that many fanciers, especially those of the "old school," would put the Carrier first.

What sight so delights the eye of the enthusiastic fancier, as a loft full of well-bred Pouters, with all their varied colors, especially in the spring time when they are full of life and vigor, and seem intent on showing themselves off to the best advantage, as if to compel our admiration. I can just

imagine a first-priz black-pied cock I used to have the pleasure of seeing sometimes; I think I can see him as I used to, when "playing" to his hen, standing well up on his legs, with his large crop, crescent marked, well extended, "bowing" and "sweeping," and every now and then making little jumps towards his mate. I tell you it was worth going miles to see.

The Pouter is generally allowed to have been originally derived from a cross between a Horseman and a Cropper, with, perhaps, a dash of Runt blood, which sometimes asserts itself in thick girth. Norwich (noted for its canaries) has been credited with bringing the Pouter to its present perfection, though by some the weavers of London have been given the honor. The Pouter is now the favorite pigeon in most parts of Scotland, where they are bred to the greatest perfection and in immense numbers.

The principal points are limb, crop, slenderness of girth, length of feather, color and marking.

The limb or leg in first-class birds should be seven inches long from the top of the thigh to the toe nail. The thigh should have a fair amount of muscle, and should not be very much bent at the hock, nor on the other hand be very straight, which gives it a weak appearance. The toes should be turned slightly in and the hock slightly out. The thigh and shank should be well covered with soft, small feathers, longer feathers spreading out at the toes.

The crop should be spherical, and exactly even; if carried on one side it is a great defect. It should not bulge out at the back of the bird, and should be capable of being fully inflated; it should flow easily into the lower part of the bird, and not stand out so as to show an angle.

Slenderness of body (round the shoulders) is an essential point, as Pouters grow stouter every year age helps to thicken them. To show this slenderness off a Pouter should be slightly hollow in the back or "hog-backed."

Length of feather is found by measuring from the point of the beak over the head to the end of tail. Nineteen or nineteen and a half is a good length.

Color and marking. There are five standard colors, namely: black-pied, blue-pied, red-pied, yellow-pied, and pure whites. Whites should be a good clear white all over, no mark of any kind. A great deal depends on condition in the appearance of these birds. Being less trouble to breed than pied birds, they do not stand so high in competition, thus a pied bird of any standard color, and being equal in other essential points to a white, would always take first place.

Pied varieties should have the color all over the body except the crescent on the crop, which should

be a good even shape, and should have a round patch of color under the throat, which is called the "bid." The color should end on the breast a little below the crop, the under parts and limbs should be white to the lower part of the rump, the flights whites, the rest of the wing colored, except a few white feathers at the shoulders; these ought to be rose sllaped, but are very hard to get in this shape, and if few and separate from each other it is enough. In blue and black the tail should be colored, in reds and yellow, white. Blue-pied should be a clean light blue with orange eyes and dark beak. Black-pied, a pure, jet black (not bluish), orange eyes and dark beak. Yellow-pied, clean, orange yellow, deep color, orange eyes, flesh colored beak, with streak on tip. Red-pied, rich, pure red, orange eyes, flesh colored beak, with streak on tip. White, pure and spotless, beak flesh colored, "bull" or dark eyes.

Do not look altogether to size; a small bird of more symmetrical proportions and well marked will often beat a larger but more clumsy bird, when scored, or in the show pen.

Pouters should be constantly talked to and petted, so as to make them quite familiar with their keeper. They will then "play up" when wanted and show to good advantage. Do not handle more than necessary, it spoils their plumage. If a bird will not inflate its crop, put its bill into your mouth and blow it full; you can then judge of its size, &c. Pouters are often subject to gorging. For this place the bird in a stocking, fitting it tightly, and hang it on a nail against the wall, kneading the crop now and then till empty. Keep the bird in a pen and feed sparingly for a few days. They are also subject to leg-weakness. The best way to avoid this when the birds are very choice is to rear each young one separately under a pair of feeders, giving each bird twice a day a large pill made of oat meal and bone dust, mixed with a few drops of syrup of hypophosphite of lime. As the birds grow give plenty of exercise in the open air or in a large aviary.

H. B. DONOVAN.

Toronto, June 6, 1883.

In last month's, instead of 'Cordy's fluid' read 'Condy's fluid,' and instead of 'by weakness' read 'leg weakness.'

#### Items From L'Epervier.

TRANSLATED BY E. N.

A pigeon flight is talked of as one of the attractions of the coming International Exhibition at Amsterdam.

On the 22nd of April last the various pigeon so

cities of the Province of Liege, Belgium, had 84 wagon-loads of pigeons *en route* to various points in Belgium and elsewhere. Each wagon would hold at least 45 panniers, and estimating 45 to each, our contemporary, *L'Epervier*, computes that at least 20,000 pigeons were dispatched on that day by the amateurs of the province.

Two persons having lately been convicted before the court at Charleroi of having fraudulently connived at the escape of pigeons to the injury of Mr. L—, were sentenced, the first to three months imprisonment and a fine of about \$5; the other to eight days imprisonment, both with costs.

Complaints having arisen of irregularities of the telegraphic service in Belgium in connection with pigeon flights, those employed in the offices have been prohibited from participating in future in such contests. Belgium pigeons societies in their races, as a rule, allow a remission of one minute for every 300 metres (1 metre equals 39.37 inches) necessarily traversed on foot, by the shortest route, from the loft to the office in reporting the return of a bird, 150 metres giving an allowance of half a minute. Some societies compute fractional parts at the same rates, but this in practice is not considered to work equally well.

#### Editor Review.

Being in London this week I called on Mr. Jas. O. Weldon, and he kindly drove me out to see his birds. After tea we took a stroll round his place, first of all visiting some pheasants he has, English and Japanese. He tells me he has a lot of eggs down from these, and expects young birds in a day or two. We next went to see his feeders, under which he has any number of young birds and eggs, in Pouters, Carriers, short-faced Tumblers, Jacobins, &c. If everything goes on well, Mr. Weldon will have crowded lofts in the fall, although he is now having built a large wire aviary, with house attached. We next went to see his miscellaneous birds, among which I noticed several first-class shortfaces, Trumpeters, and notably, some really first-class Red Jacobins, and a beautiful pair of White African Owls, though perhaps a little large. He has some imported Red Jacobins which are unusually fine in hood and chain. We then saw his Pouters and Carriers, which certainly "take the cake" for anything I have seen for a long time. His Pouters are "A 1," and he has them in all colors, Black, Red, Yellow, and Blue-pied and Whites. I sat and watched them for an hour, and was most particularly taken with the whites, of which he has half a dozen pairs of grand birds, one old hen of Crystal Palace fame leading them.

She is a magnificent bird and fit to win in any company. His birds are also first-class in size, marking, &c., and would be hard to beat at any show. His Carriers (of which he has an immense kit in black and dun) are also "away up" and wherever shown his competitors would have hard work to beat him.

He has strong, healthy young birds from his best stock, and if successful in rearing them, they must of necessity improve the quality of fancy pigeons in Canada.

He spoke of trying at some of the leading American shows, and I have no doubt but that he would come off victorious in any of his specialties. He deserves great credit for importing these birds at such an expense, and is worthy of the success he has had in the past, and of the success he is certain to have wherever he shows his birds.

His loft are particularly clean and well kept, though a trifle small for the number of birds he keeps. Mr. Weldon informed me he has also several pairs of good birds, for which he had no room, away breeding.

H. B. DONOVAN.

Toronto, June 7th, 1883.

#### Homing Antwerp Stations.

The following gentlemen have kindly offered to properly care for and liberate as instructed, any Antwerps intrusted to their care:—

Guelfh, Ont.—John Campbell.  
Mt. Brydges, Ont.—Thos. Pearce.  
Quebec, P. Q.—Chas. M. Smyth, Box 53.  
Strathroy, Ont.—Jas. Fullerton.

#### Our Lefroy Letter.

##### Editor Review.

What is the reason of the non-fertility of so many of the early eggs this season is a question which is being asked by many chicken men, both in Canada and the United States. I think Mr. Carson has taken a wise step in bringing the subject before the fancy for discussion and interchange of opinion. That there has been some unfavorable condition or cause in operation is only too apparent, but whether it is the food, or the severity of the weather, or something else, is for the fancy just now to determine, and to become acquainted with the cause will be a long step towards preventing its re-occurrence.

In the first place I think it has been too general to be attributed to any peculiar system of feeding. At first I felt inclined to charge it upon the Asiatics, but as Leghorns and Plymouth Rocks seem similarly affected, that ground becomes untenable.

In the early part of the season I made up my mind that my best male bird must be impotent. I knew he was not a caçon, he was too amorous for that, and I also knew whence it came; but every attempt seemed to be a failure, and these attempts were made frequently enough—or I may say very frequently. Other persons, frequent visitors to my yards, noticed this and prophesied failure, but the eggs did better than was expected, from 80 to 40 per cent. proved fertile. As the season advanced improvement was apparent, till today (25th of May) 60 per cent. of good strong chicks is the result.

I have fed barley for years as well as this winter, but not exclusively, still from my own experience, and those of others, I have come to the conclusion that barley is not a good egg producer. In conversation with Mr. Hill, of Lefroy, upon this subject, he remarked that in the early part of the winter he had fed wheat, and his Leghorns did amazingly well, afterward he fed barley on account of its greater cheapness, when not an egg was forthcoming; wheat was again fed with the former satisfactory result. At the time of the above conversation, I was feeding a large per cent. of barley, both whole and chopped, and although my hens were doing very nicely, upon increasing the amount of wheat fed the yield of eggs was nearly double. For nearly three months I have fed 60 per cent. wheat, and I have never got so many eggs from the same number of hens; never but once in three months has my flock of nine hens gone lower than four eggs, and that after three of them was sitting. Eight, and even more, eggs per day for months is not bad for Light Brahmas, which will do nothing else but sit! For laying hens, wheat whole and chopped, and pease chopped with bran and shorts, or a part chopped barley cannot be improved upon, or wheat alone. I have also seen the very best results from pease alone, fed whole through the entire winter.

But if this failure to hatch arises from the eggs not being fertilized by the male is not attributable to the food, where are we to look for the cause?

In the first place we are to look for a cause co-extensive with this failure. In my opinion, not a little of this is due to an unfavorable condition of the system, consequent upon high feeding and want of exercise; the latter being the most prolific cause of trouble in this respect. The great length and severity of the winter, the depth of the snow, and the very liberal number of stormy days, all made it impossible for poultry to take much exercise. They were necessarily cooped up in a limited space during the whole winter. So we find just as soon as the snow disappeared, though the weather was not much milder, an im-

provement was apparent immediately, which continued as the health and strength of the birds improved.

On the other hand, I have noticed that winters in which there was not much snow, and most clear, sunny days, though cold, eggs have hatched most satisfactorily in the spring.

I simply give these ideas as the fruit of my experience and observation, and look for the ideas of others with the expectation of having to modify my own. I say modify, for I do not think it possible for a man to have so much error, either in his system of working or in his ideas, as to render it prudent for him to throw aside all his own and adopt that of another.

I am, yours fraternally,

STANLEY SPILLET.

Lefroy, May 25th, 1883.

### Technical Terms Explained.

There are numbers of persons among fanciers of poultry who are ignorant of the terms which are applied to the different parts of the body of the fowl, and to such people a few words may be in season. I have seen cases over and over again in which a beginner has been puzzled by the descriptions in books and in newspapers, simply because he was not *au fait* with respectable technicalities; and it often happens that in corresponding with each other persons are misguided on account of the ignorance of one or both in such matters. Unless one is quite perfect, and can talk of the points of a fowl as easily as one would repeat the alphabet, it is useless to expect anybody to be possessed of a knowledge sufficient to enable him to compete with any success, much less distinction; and although words and descriptions do not make a bird, ignorance upon such matters illustrates a corresponding deficiency in more solid and enduring information.

To commence with the head points: The comb of a fowl is known to everyone, but how many are there that can describe with accuracy the difference between a rose comb, a pea comb, and a single comb. The latter is the common upright comb with a number of indentations or serrations, as the Spanish, the Dorking, the Leghorn, the Game, the Cochin, and others. The rose or double comb has a flat surface except for the numerous little sprigs of coral like points which cover it. It is square over the beak but narrows towards the back, where it runs into a fine long point, which is generally called the spike. The pea comb which is found in the Brahma and the Indian game, is a small tripple ridged comb resembling the flower of the pea in a certain stage of development. Personally, I think this term is unfortunate, as the resemblance is not very close; and the

comb had far better be called the "triple." The wart comb is found in the Malay, and is almost without form; it is a plain flat piece of flesh, which often looks as though it had been stuck on the bird's head. The horn comb is found in the Creve cœur, and resembles two fine straight horns growing at right angles to each other, the angle being placed in the centre of the forehead, where they are joined by a piece of warty flesh. The antler comb is found in the Houdan, and resembles the antlers of a deer, branching out evenly, and neatly studded with smaller branches.

Dubbing is the term used for the removal of a comb, as when a game fowl is dubbed and his wattles taken off. The ear lobes or deaf ear is the patch of smooth flesh or skin below the ear. In most breeds it is largely developed, and in some it is an essentially fancy point, as in the Spanish, the Hamburg, the Leghorn. The beak is, of course, well known, but the top half is called the upper mandible, and the bottom the lower. The hackle is the feather on the neck, from the head to the shoulders, and in all cocks this feather is long and pointed, generally differing in most varieties from the remaining feather in both sexes. The shoulder butts are the hard round parts of the wings, which fit close to the sides of the front of the breast when shut. The shoulder is the top of the wing, which is generally covered with small feathers in the cock. The bar is the two rows of covert feather crossing the wing below the shoulders. The primaries are the chief flight feathers of the wing, which are not seen when the wing is closed, hence little attention is paid to producing them true in marking or color, although, it may be mentioned, they are a good guide to the rest of the body. The secondaries are the remaining flight feathers, one web each of which shows when the wing is closed. Thus in some birds one web is white and one black, the white web showing from the well-known triangular patch beneath the bar. The stepping of the wing only applies to the spangled Hamburg, the tips of the feathers being spangled form what are called steps.

The keel of the breast is the long narrow ridge of bone running from front to back; the back commences immediately at the base of the hackle until it reaches the loins where it is called the saddle; and the elongated feathers of the cock is termed the saddle feathers. In the hen of the soft feathered breeds the saddle is termed the cushion. The portion of the leg from the knee joint to the body is known as the thigh, and the joint itself is termed the hock. When the feathering of the Brahma or Cochin grows from the thigh below the hock in stiff quills it is called the vulture hock. The leg from the hock to the feet is termed the shank, on the inside of which the

spur grows. The tail of most cocks is furnished with two long feathers, known as sickles or streamers, while the smaller ones of the same shape are side sickles and tail coverts, the inner, or straight, feathers being the actual tail feathers. Some few birds have beards, as the Houdans and Polish. This is feathering of an extraordinary nature below the under mandible. The fluff of the fowl is the soft feathering on the thigh and vent; the crop is the bag, or as may be termed, first stomach, into which all food passes before it enters the system; by feeling this at any time it can be ascertained whether a bird, after the proper time, has fed. In speaking of feathering it should be remembered that pencilling is a barring or stripping across the feather, or the web of the feather; when indistinct this is called cloudy or mossy. Spangling, in the form of a moon or crescent, and lacing or edging is marking which runs accurately around the feather. When a cock is feathered like a hen, he is called henny or hen feathered; when it is all one color it is termed self-colored. The under color is the color of the fluff at the root of each feather, this sometimes differing from the surface color. The feather itself is composed of a shaft and two webs; in an ordinary fowl the web is formed by numerous small strands, which are blended together. In the silky fowl they are loose and give the silky appearance. A squirrel tail is when the tail is carried squirrel fashion, over the back.

In speaking of the birds themselves, the term chicken may denote a chick of a day's growth, or a bird of the year. Until December 31st, every bird hatched in that year is known as a chicken and entitled to compete as such. In the same way a bird hatched within the year is a cockerel or pullet, and an old cock after his first moult. Moulting is casting off the old feather and replacing it with new. When a hen remains in the nest, raises her feathers when touched, and clucks, she is termed broody. The eggs given a hen to sit upon are called a sitting or clutch. A cock is sometimes termed a stag, a rooster, or a tom.

In most districts where fancy poultry is extensively bred there are numerous local terms applied but the above will be found more useful, and more generally correct.—JAMES LONG, in *Bazaar*, (Eng.)

An acre can produce \$600 in poultry, and the capital required returned by the poultry in a short time with profit. With a systematic method of cleaning and feeding, more profit, with less labor, can be derived from poultry on one acre of land than from the best regulated dairy under the soiling method. An acre devoted exclusively to poultry, will return a greater profit, with less cost of labor, than ten acres of wheat or any cereal crop.

The poorest and lightest of sandy soils are more suitable for poultry than the best pastures, as they are freer from disease. That yards free from grass and clean to every corner, are better than grass runs, has been demonstrated; but shade of some kind should be supplied. No poultry house can be kept clean without a board floor. In sitting hens, the nests should be in warm, dry locations in cold weather, and in cool, moist places in summer. In selecting for breeding purposes, plumage and points of markings should give way to robust constitution, vigor, and activity. Feeding steeped clover-hay and linseed-meal assist in the formation of the white of eggs, by supplying nitrogenous matter. The houses should be freely ventilated in summer, and warm in winter. All soft food should be freshly mixed. Yellow legged fowls sell better than those with dark legs. All non-sitters lay purely white eggs. No male should run with over twelve hens—a less number is better. Eggs from two-year-old hens are preferable for sitting purposes. Exercise should be furnished by throwing a small quantity of corn in to a bundle of loose straw or hay, for fowls to scratch. Keep a good dust bath always. Spade up the ground as often as possible. When a rain is threatened, see to the young chicks. Early hatched pullets are the winter layers. Keep no fowl for beauty, if profit is the object. Use pure-bred males always. Large males bred on small hens produce legginess in chicks, but small males on larger hens produce closer bodies and shorter legs. Never use a male with his own off-spring. It is a saving of time to let a hen sit, in preference to breaking her, as hens lay but few eggs when deprived of sitting, and go at it again in a week or two. Breed your own fowls, and never bring them to your yards from other places. Hens lay as well when not in company with males as when with them, and such eggs keep fresh longer. Young chicks when feathering, undergo severe natural drain on the system, therefore never omit a meal. Use only the freshest eggs under sitting hens. Hot whitewash, containing carbolic acid, liberally applied, will kill or keep off vermin. The rough scales on a fowl's legs are easily removed by a mixture of lard and sulphur, or coal oil. Finally, be as attentive to fowls as to horses, cattle, hogs, or sheep, and be in your yards from morning until night.—*Rural Californian*.

Let the hens you intend for exhibition this fall hatch out a nest of eggs when they become broody. They will moult the better and earlier for it.

This and the two following months is the season for hatching Bantams. in the advertising pages of *Review* a number of good breeders offer eggs for hatching.

### Summer.

To the poultry breeder who has attended to the work of the poultry yard in the proper time up to the present, the next few months should be full of pleasure. If the houses have been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed, fences of runs put in repair, and proper coops supplied for the young chicks, the fanciers principal work will be to feed the flocks, and keep things tidy. The anxieties and disappointments of the hatching season will in most cases be over, and he will now be reaping his reward in the pleasures derived from seeing the youngsters grow and develop their fine point.

Close observation throughout all stages of growth of the chicken will be found very useful to the breeder, as in the future it may enable him to determine at an early age what certain types and colors will develop into at maturity. Knowledge of this nature will often be a great assistance both in buying and selling, and it will enable the breeder to select for better care those that are most likely to recompense him for it.

If the labors are light at this time they must not be neglected. Cleanliness is more necessary in warm weather than at other time, and vermin must be looked after closely, as they will multiply with wonderful rapidity in the hot days of summer. Do not wait until you are certain they abound, but guard against them by removing the droppings frequently, and making a liberal use of coal oil about the coops, perches and nest boxes. If the hens have a good run and loose soil or sand to dust themselves in, they will not be troubled much with vermin during the day, but the mites that infest the roosts and nest at night they cannot avoid, and the poultryman, to be successful, must protect them from this annoyance.

Shade must be provided. It is a poor plan to compel the fowls to seek their coops for protection from the hot rays of the sun. Let them have it in the open where the air can circulate freely about them. Trees and shrubs make the best shelter, but where they cannot be had, erect a platform about three feet high, with the sides below it open, and it will do pretty well. A few green boughs laid against this will greatly improve it.

The drinking water should be supplied fresh and clean at least three times a day. Earthen pans or fountains are best, as the water will remain cool in them quite a while on the warmest day if they are placed in the shade. The vessels should be well cleaned once a week at least.

Grain, either whole or cracked, makes the best food for hot weather. Scalded food is generally too relaxing, and unless very carefully fed,—that

is so that none is left over—is apt to become sour, in which state it is injurious. With changes of good sound grain, plenty of gravel and fresh cool water, all the green food they will eat, and occasionally some animal food, chickens will thrive as well and be more hardy and healthy than when cooked food and stimulants are used.

### Overloaded Crop in Fowls.

Distended crop arises from various causes, but chiefly from over-feeding. It is often produced from weakness, the organs not having sufficient power to digest the food after taking it into the stomach. In this latter case, soft and partially cooked food should be resorted to for a short period, when, if the natural adjuncts of digestion are within reach the fowl will recover. The weakness generally, to all appearances, occurs in the short passage leading from the crop to the gizzard. The food should not be retained in the crop beyond a certain length of time, and only moistened and warmed, not swollen. Swelling of the food in the crop causes the difficulty. The kernel should pass into the gizzard in nearly a normal state, and there be moistened and ground. This is the normal process when the fowls are in health. Then whole grain is far better and more nutritious, as it calls all the natural organs into use and activity.

But there are disturbances which frequently interfere with this regularity of internal organs. The fowls are greedy, especially after confinement, and with a sudden change of food gorge themselves to an alarming extent. I had a Dorking hen die from eating feathers. A thick mat of feathers had collected at the bottom of the crop and stopped all passage. The crop should be sweet and clean, and it is when in health. There was no help for this fowl but to have opened the crop and removed the foul matter. If taken in the start, a dose of oil might relieve, but as a general thing every remedy passes by the clog, which still remains. These cases occur oftener than many are aware. When the fowl is noticed to swallow as if choking down a load, it has too full a crop and is endeavoring to raise the mass. The fowl may be successful and after many efforts remove the impediment. In these fresh cases it is better to slowly and gently move the mass with the hands, pressing it upward, smoothing and stroking it towards the tail. I have known this in some cases to be effectual. In this case the fowls must be so gentle that any one can handle them, as they will be if the keeper is sufficiently familiar with his charge to observe a case of this kind on its first appearance.—C. B. in *Country Gentleman*.

The Fall shows will commence in three months.

### The Birds' Concert.

Many people admire the song of birds, many more care nothing for them. In their walks they do not see them; their notes, ever so loud, or ever so sweet, they do not hear. It is difficult for a lover of the feathered tribe to account for this, unless on the principle that we are not all constituted alike in anything, consequently all cannot equally appreciate bird song, but I think I can tell something of bird life that would interest anyone who would go to the trouble of placing himself in a position to be present at the birds' concert.

The birds are not like us stupid human beings, and hold their frolics and jubilees after the sun goes down; they are wiser than we are in that respect; they act as if they believed the sun was made to show us light to perform our labor or enjoy our pleasures, and when it goes down it is time for rest and sleep, consequently they are early sleepers and early wakers, and to see and hear them we must wake early and be up with them. Where there are plenty of songsters, as there are in Ontario, we may hear them in favorable localities at almost all times of the day, but there is no time when so many may be heard at one time as very early in the morning. It is at day-break they hold their grand concert, and if any one reading this never heard it, then by all means let him do so just as soon as he can. The best time of the year is from the middle of May to the same time in June. All the summer birds are then here; all are mating and all in full song.

Take down your almanac, see what time the sun rises to-morrow morning, and set your alarm just fifteen minutes before that time, and when it goes off and wakes you, don't roll over and go to sleep again, but roll out, and if a fair morning, dress as quickly as possible, and away to the nearest and most favourable locality for song birds. But mind you must be there at sunrise, and if you don't hear something that you think is worth your while rising that early once to hear, you must be an individual whose admiration for that which is beautiful is hard to arouse. To those who would like to hear the birds sing I would say there is no time to hear them like this. All the birds that sing at all are doing their very best at that hour, and where several are near together, say the catbird, the brown thrush, the robin, the wren, and several others that I could mention, and all singing at one time in this still, quiet, pleasant hour of the morning, is a concert that to my mind, beats all others, both instrumental and vocal. It is at an hour when there is no other sound or noise to disturb the full effect of their melody, and can only be heard to the best possible advantage at that particular time.



It is something if you want to hear you cannot postpone; you must select the hour I mention, and the time of day too, and if you are only studious enough to select a piece of bush or grove that is frequented by a sufficient number of our sweet songsters, take my word for it you will feel well repaid for the trouble you have taken to be present at the birds early morning concert. It only lasts about an hour. Whether they then retire to breakfast or not I do not know, but they quit almost as suddenly as they commence, and although an occasional one may be heard after the rest are done, the real concert has closed, and to hear it you must be as punctual as the performers, and be on hand when the curtain rises.

### ✕ ROADS.

Strathroy, May 31st, 1883.

### Poultry as an Agricultural Resource.

A few head of fowl, more or less mongrel, are to be found on nearly every farm, but what steps are taken to ensure their presence being a profit? It is to be feared that in many cases the meal and corn consumed by the poultry on a farm is a direct loss. For want of careful selection and scientific breeding, poultry are allowed to exist in a condition of old age, unproductiveness and degeneration, which naturally causes a deficit in the ledger. No farmer would think of allowing cows on his farm that were neither "milkers" nor "fat-beasts," and yet this is precisely the condition of poultry on many a farm. From 20 to 100 fowls run together—a mixture of breeds degenerate into mongrels, laying eggs abundantly when they are cheap, and none at all when they are dear. Hens kept in this condition speedily deteriorate; the quality and quantity alike of their meat leave everything to be desired; and the farmer is right when he says "Poultry don't pay." And yet they ought to pay, and the farmer's fowls are precisely those which ought to pay best. The reason farmer's fowls ought to be a distinct gain is because, as a rule, they live on what would otherwise be waste. Do not let me be misunderstood. I do not say that they need nothing more than this otherwise waste food, but that this waste food is by them appropriated and turned into eggs and meat. Therefore it is most important to avoid expense in proportioning the number of fowls to the amount of this food. This will vary with the character of the farm, its extent and position. We will suppose it is a farm of mixed cultivation where grain and pasture are suitably proportioned. The waste food will consist of winnowings, tail corn, skim milk, damaged roots, hay seeds, and insects, not to mention the scraps of bread, meat and vegetables always existing in a dwelling house where a family

of from four to eight is fed daily. Most farmers will reply, in answer to this argument, that the waste feed goes to the pigs. Quite true; and I have known of farmers who preferred to give skim milk to the pigs rather than sell it to their unfortunate laborers, who, in the midst of oceans of milk, could not, for love or money, purchase a drop for their little children. But to return, granted that the pigs get the vegetables and milk, is it proved that they make a better return than the fowl when it is well nourished? The risk, too, in feeding poultry is less than that of animals. Fowls will follow the plough and devour with relish the worms and insects turned up, and thus conferring a benefit upon the agriculturalist, and assimilating otherwise waste food. The hay seeds from the ricks, and the corn in the stubble, curds from the skim milk, the carcass of a slaughtered animal boiled and judiciously mixed with meal, the grains which fall from the manger—all are proper food for the farmer's poultry. To make his birds pay, let him consult his soil. Dorkings, with a cross of Brahma, Houdans or other breeds, will be found hardy and useful all around. Let him breed them as carefully and feed them as liberally as his four-footed stock. Let him beware of over-crowding, study cleanliness in the roost and punctuality in feeding, avoiding the too common error "that anything does for chickens." Turkeys, ducks and geese have all their valuable qualities, and may be adopted as part of the stock on a farm—with due regard to the conditions they are to fulfil. Have you in the neighborhood a large demand for eggs? Has your market town a ready sale for fat poultry? Choose your breeds accordingly. Bring method and science to bear upon the poultry yard as it has on the stable and sheepfold, and your trouble will not go unrewarded. It cannot be denied that poultry to a farmer should be a resource and a certain profit. Treated as the majority treat their fowls—with indifference—no farming will pay; but viewed as it should be—an acknowledged branch of agricultural—poultry keeping may yet prove an assistance and a standby in times of distress to a point not hitherto considered possible. "Now is the day for small things."—"Henwife" in the Stockkeeper.

### How Snakes Swallow.

Speaking of snakes and their elastic throat capacity, it occurs to me that sixty years as a naturalist and half a century as taxidermist would most likely bring several points of interest under an eye not totally blind. By practice a man will sit or stand motionless longer than he can at first believe possible, and it is only when this art is acquired that animal life is over-reached. They

seem to recognize life in a great measure only by motion.

I have had a creature touch my boat with his nose and pass on only a little suspicious. I have had a humming bird hang suspended within an inch of my own nose for half a minute, looking me squarely in the eye, and as I did not even wink, returned to flowers within an arm's length, with the very proper conclusion, "You look like a man, but I believe you are only an old stump."

Snakes approach their victim like the hour hand of a clock. There is no perceptible movement. One little spot of the body moves, while the rest is fixed. The head moves by an impetus from the tail, perhaps, and when striking distance is reached the muscles are gathered for the final spring. This is made with no regard to what part of the object is reached. If a frog is caught, as is often the case, by the hind leg, that leg goes down first while the rest of the body goes down in a bunch. If a snake catches a neighbor by the head, he goes down head first; if caught by the middle, as I once knew to be done, he is swallowed double, and in this case the swallower was but six inches longer than the swallowed. The seven red squirrels I took from the body of my black snake followed each other head first, a positive evidence of fascination, since it is hardly possible that such unbroken succession could be the result of any other process. But the snake is not the only creature that swallows "big thing." I once cut from the throat of a hawk the foot, leg, shoulder and shoulder-blade entire of a muskrat. I once took from the neck of a merganser a sucker thirteen inches long, whose head girth was double that of the duck. I cut from the throat of a heron a chicken as large as a woodcock, and sat almost an hour as "Crown's quest" before it got through my thick skull that those yellow feet and bill belonged to. This capacity for extension is common among birds and reptiles, owing to the flexibility of the posterior connection of the jaws, or mandibles; they being held together by muscular contraction, and not by articular as in mammals, distention does not produce dislocation.—*Thoroughbred Stock Journal*.

### Don't give Them up.

It is sometimes very surprising the amount of hardship and neglect eggs will stand during the later stages of incubation. This has lately been illustrated in our yards, and some of the readers of the REVIEW may be benefitted by an account of the case. A large hen, borrowed from a neighbor, and seeming to have a touch of asthma, but otherwise hearty, was given a nest of eggs. She hatched well for fourteen days, but on the evening of the

fifteenth was noticed to find difficulty in breathing. In the morning she was dead, and quite cold. She had thrown herself partly off the nest, and apparently had been dead six or seven hours, as she was quite stiff. The eggs, which were quite cold, were at once placed in a basket on flannel, put under the kitchen stove, and the neighborhood scoured for another hen to put them under. One was secured after several hours, and the eggs given her. On the twenty-first day not a chicken was out, and it was thought to send the hen home to her owner before her usefulness for hatching was impaired. However, as the hen was fresh, it was concluded to give the eggs every chance. Last Sunday morning, the 10th inst., the twenty-fourth day after setting, nine chicks were found in the nest, fresh hatched, and, with one exception, all are strong and thrifty. Three of the eggs that did not hatch were broken, and chickens found in them further advanced in incubation than fourteen days could have brought them. The chickens do not seem to have suffered in the least from the unusual length of time imprisoned, and broke their shells in fine style. The weather was quite chilly during the night the eggs were exposed.

Now, as a part of these eggs at least must have been left uncovered for over seven hours on a cool night, and for five hours more were only kept partially warm by the uncertain heat of a stove, it should teach the poultryman that the eggs are not necessarily destroyed if deserted by the hen for several hours, and should encourage him to make an effort to have the work completed. In the earlier stages of incubation the eggs are more susceptible to damage. Had this occurred when the eggs were a week under the hen they would all have been spoiled. As incubation proceeds the chick becomes more tenacious of life, and the nearer incubation the greater the chance of its recovery from the effects of neglect.

### The Industrial Exhibition.

The show of the Toronto Industrial Association will be held from the 11th to the 22nd of September; the show of poultry probably, as usual, the last week. Of all the societies giving mixed shows, this one seems to take the most interest in the poultry department, and displays the most inclination to meet the views of the fancier. Fanciers of poultry and pigeons have a place on the Board, and their views and desires are generally carried out in the arrangements. This year the prize-list has been increased and revised, and will contain great inducements for exhibitors. Fanciers should all be supplied with the prize-list, and assist by their exhibits in making the poultry display this year the best ever held under the auspices of the society. See advertisement.

# Canadian Poultry Review.

IS PUBLISHED THE 15th OF EACH MONTH AT  
STRATHROY, ONT., CANADA.

—BY—

JAS. FULLERTON,

TERMS.—\$1.00 per year, payable in advance.  
ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of 10 cents per line each insertion, 1 inch being about ten lines.

Advertisements for longer periods as follows, payable quarterly in advance:—

	3 Mon.	6 Mon.	12 Mon.
One Page .....	\$18.00	\$30.00	\$50.00
One Column .....	12.00	22.00	30.00
Half " .....	8.00	15.00	20.00
Quarter " .....	6.00	10.00	15.00
One inch .....	3.00	5.00	8.00

Advertisements contracted for at yearly or half yearly rates, if withdrawn before the expiration of the time contracted for, will be charged full rates for time inserted.

Breeder's Illustrated Directory, larger size, 1 year, \$6, half year \$4; smaller size, 1 year \$5, half year, \$3.

All communications must be in our hands by the 6th and advertisements by the 9th to insure insertion in issue of that month.

Address,  
JAS. FULLERTON,  
Strathroy, Ont., Canada.

## NEWSPAPER LAWS.

We call the attention of postmasters and subscribers to the following synopsis of the newspaper laws.—

1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken. Any neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for payment.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it be taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

3. Any person who takes a paper from the post-office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

4. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post-office. This proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is PRIMA FACIE evidence of intentional fraud.

## Advertising Again.

We fear the relations between publishers of poultry journals and the public are even yet imperfectly understood. The publisher has his rights and so have his patrons. We have on more than one occasion endeavored to define these relations as clearly as possible, and now find ourselves again under the necessity of referring to one particular phase of the subject. We may remark here that according to notions of some of our subscribers, the range of the duties of an editor of a poultry

journal is well nigh illimitable. They not only expect him to give all information regarding poultry and pet stock, but also to act as a sort of private detective, and maintain a constant censorship of all advertisements that appear in his pages.

In the April issue of this journal, a correspondent says:—"It is surprising that poultry journals will publish the flaming advertisements they do regardless of their authenticity." \* \* "Is it not the duty of every poultry journal when an advertiser advertises so many first prizes and so many specials, to ascertain if their statements are correct."

We wish now and here to correct any misapprehension that may have existed in regard to this matter. While it is a fact fully attested, and cordially accepted by our patrons, that judicious advertising pays, on the other hand we question whether one poultry journal on the continent could long maintain a vigorous existence if deprived of advertising patronage. Whatever advantages then have been derived by the fancy from the influence of such journals, whatever impulse they may have given to the business generally, is very largely due to those enterprising fanciers who use their pages to make their announcements. Liberal advertisers are the men who support our journals, and through them keep alive the interest in poultry; and the resulting benefits flow not to themselves alone, but to breeders generally, whether they advertise or not. Advertisers then are entitled to courtesy and consideration; and to enter into a minute and searching examination of the truth of every statement contained in every advertisement, would be utterly unbusinesslike, insulting, and impossible. Within certain limits every advertiser has a right to make his statement in his own words, and on no other principle could any poultry journal be conducted, or carried on successfully. The truth of this is surely so plain to every intelligent mind that any further remarks on this will be unnecessary.

It must be further remarked, however, that there are certain cases in which it is the bounden duty of an editor to interfere for the protection of his patrons. No publisher should insert an advertisement, knowing that the party who sends it is a fraud, and if such a fraud should find admission to his columns without his knowledge, on discovering its true character, it should be at once discontinued and exposed. And in regard to the great body of advertisers whose respectability and trustworthiness is unquestioned, there are two rules which have guided our action. First, we have sought to discourage extravagant advertising, and for proof would again refer our readers to an article in our last March No., page 63. Such a mode of do-

ing business must eventually find its own level, and it will always be found that *truth* is the best *investment* even in advertising. Again, when any advertiser lays claim to honors which do not belong to him, our columns are always open to the aggrieved party, whether an advertiser or not. More than this we cannot do; more than this cannot be reasonably expected of us. As a general rule it may be safely said that there is very little danger of injustice or injury to the fancy from this cause. No shrewd business man will make statements the falsehood of which is liable to be exposed at any moment, and those who adopt such tactics soon find that "the way of transgressors is hard."

We have in the past, and will in the future, endeavor to discourage the use in the REVIEW of any statements calculated to mislead, and we will not knowingly permit a single line to be used for the purpose of assisting in fraud. Yet we must respect the rights of advertisers, and, within the limits mentioned, allow them the fullest liberty. While there may be grounds for some complaints, we believe a liberal use of printer's ink by the grumblers themselves would prove a powerful sedative. Were all who breed poultry to extend to poultry journals the hearty support they deserve, the publishers' hands would be strengthened, and they would be enabled to improve their journals and work more effectually for the removal of evils, and the abolition of practices now existing, which are known to be a detriment to the poultry business.

"Will remit in a few days," was the response from the great majority of those to whom bills for advertising and subscriptions were sent out last month, but up to the present time only four have remitted. We greatly dislike to go to extreme measures with any of our patrons, but will have to place a large number of accounts into court for collection if not paid at once.

On account of unlooked for circumstances, the new Standard of Excellence will not be out till early Fall. Those having sent us their orders be supplied as early as possible. We will give notice when ready for distribution, and in the meantime, would prefer that no further orders be sent us.

The *Agents Herald*, published by L. Lum Smith, 912 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., is doing a good work in showing up frauds of all kinds. Among those shown up in last issue is the Portable Electric Light Co., of Boston, who succeeded, on the strength of favorable notices from the Press, in getting space in the April No. of REVIEW. We are beaten to the extent of the ad., and we hope

that will be the sum of the loss through it. The *Herald* also has opened war on the Louisiana State Lottery Co., and has undertaken to prove it a legalized fraud.

#### Extracts from Correspondence.

My chicks are just growing right along; I never saw chicks grow so in all my life. I have sixty-two all told, and the most of them are showing black necks and wings. My buildings are just "what the Dr. ordered." If you saw me go over them and clean all up in twelve minutes you would put on a happy smile if any one afterwards advised tent coops and slatted runs. Hens nor chicks do not get a blink of sun from morning to night, unless the latter choose to run out, and they do. They will all take a grand hunt for an hour or so, then come and stuff and drink, and lay down for a while. The hens are all laying away yet.

Lefroy, June 8th, 1883. STANLEY SPILLETT.

I never had such a grand season selling eggs and fowls as this, since I gave you my advertisement. I have sold both eggs and fowls to Americans, and they all say they saw my advertisement in the REVIEW. Eggs from my birds are hatching well this spring. There were only two of my many customers that I have heard from that did not get a fair hatch. I have about one hundred chicks at home, so I think I will be in good shape for the fall shows.

WM. McNEIL.

London, June 12th, 1883.

We see by a letter from Mr. Carson, in last number of REVIEW that he blames the feeding of barley with causing sterility in fowls. Our experience goes to prove that he must look elsewhere for the cause. We have fed our cocks and hens largely on barley this winter, and have had very good success with the eggs. There were birds in most of them. We find most difficulty when they are breaking the shell, when they don't seem strong, but after they are a few days old they get on nicely.

T. & J. RYAN.

Mount Forest, June 11, 1883.

#### Editor Review.

Will any of your subscribers, who are or have been breeders of Black Spanish, inform me the cause of watery blisters coming on the faces of the cocks? When these blisters first appear, on being broken a yellow matter is discharged, followed by a scab, after that a red spot.

At first I ascribed it either to impure blood or the quality of the food, but I now believe that neither of these is the cause, but that it is a disease. However, I hope some of the older breeders will

give us their opinion and experience in next issue of REVIEW, and confer a favor on a breeder of.

#### BLACK SPANISH.

We have heard it asserted by a fancier that mosquito bites on the head or face of fowls have affects similar to that our correspondent describes, but up to the present time the cold weather has prevented the chance of this being the cause in the present case. When breeding Leghorns a few of our fowl were attacked in this way in the middle of summer. Sometimes three or four of these eruptions would appear on the head and face, and swell rapidly, closing the eyes, if near the beak forcing it open, making it impossible for the bird to eat, and giving it a very repulsive appearance. The first case was allowed to develop, after being separated from the flock. On the third day the head was a filthy sight, and the bird was killed and buried. Several other cases taken in hand in the early stages, were quickly cured by applying diluted chlorinated soda to the eruptions, three or four times a day. The trouble never again appeared in our yards.

#### Silver Cup for Flying Match, 1883.

Editor Review.

Isn't it full time that this matter was given ventilation? Most of our homer fanciers have been training their birds by this time and will begin to think of honors to be won this season.

As you know, I have no facilities for keeping homers, but being a great admirer of them, and taking a great interest in their "flights against time," I will gladly subscribe \$5 towards a cup, with the understanding that it is to be *silver* and not electroplate.

I should think that we could get a nice little cup for about \$40, and surely there must be seven more enthusiasts, who would be willing to subscribe \$5 each. Date, location, &c., to be decided on as soon as possible to give ample time for training and to avoid dissatisfaction.

Come! Homers, "wake up" and "put up" and let us hear what you have to say. My private address is 200 Richmond St. West, Toronto, and I will be glad of a few lines from any one interested, and perhaps it would lead to a speedy settlement of the matter. I have a \$5 bill in my pocket waiting to be turned into part of a silver cup. To me it can be of no benefit, to any one keeping homers, and whose birds take a fair place in the race (and all have a chance), the \$5 will pay them as an advertisement.

H. B. DONOVAN.

Toronto, May 21st, 1883.

I will contribute \$10 towards providing such a

cup as Mr. D. specifies, to be awarded to the owner of the first bird home in a flight of 200 miles or more; the flight to be arranged according to the rules-governing the Federation races.

JAS. FULLERTON.

Prize-lists of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition are now ready for distribution.

We are constantly receiving anonymous communications, frequently of a personal nature. It is merely waste of time and paper on the part of the writers, as on no account will such be admitted to the pages of the REVIEW.

We wish to remind fanciers that we have unsurpassed facilities for the execution of all kinds of printing, either plain or ornamental, and that our large stock of cuts of poultry, pigeons, etc., gives us a great advantage over all other establishments in the country in the getting up of catalogues, pamphlets, letter heads, envelopes, cards, tags, etc.; We use the best material, and guarantee all work satisfactory. During the last five years we have done a large trade, both in the United States and Canada, and every customer has been more than satisfied with our work. Estimates given on application.

M. Voiteller, in his paper (*L'Aviculteur*), says: "Latterly the favorite method of packing eggs has been in the upright position. As this means offered some difficulty, it was seductive at first sight and warmly adopted. We have in vain sought to understand the advantage of this system. It is said the egg keeps better, because it is less liable to be shaken. Let the air-bladder be at the end or at the side it is exactly the same; consequently the shaking cannot be weakened. As to its being kept fresh for a longer period by being kept in the upright position, we protest *in toto* against that point. In every question of incubation or of breeding in general, nature is the best, or, more properly speaking, the only rule to follow; to depart from it is wrong. Now, when birds are in liberty, and lay every other day, their eggs keep perfectly well for twenty or twenty five days, and the whole brood come out simultaneously, the first being as strong as the last. Was there, it may be asked, ever found a pheasant or partridge's nest with the egg upright? The shape of the egg sufficiently indicates that the natural place is on its side, as well during incubation as before, and to maintain it in a different position would be more hurtful than useful, but in any case there is no advantage. Eggs put into an incubator in an upright position would never hatch; all the experiments which have come to our notice on this subject are conclusive."

**Shows to Occur.**

The 38th Provincial Exhibition will be held in the City of Guelph from the 24th to the 29th of September. No material change in the prize-list.

Toronto Industrial Exhibition from 11th to 22nd September. Price list fully revised and improved. See ad.

Western Fair, London, October 1st to 5th. John B. Smyth, Secretary. The following gentlemen are spoken of as judges: Messrs. W. H. Doel, L. Thorne and Eli Griffiths.

Central Fair, Hamilton, October 2nd to 5th. J. Davis, Secretary.

A Fat Stock Show will be held in Toronto on the 14th and 15th of December, at which will be awarded premiums for poultry, live and dressed.

**New Advertisements.**

L. Whiting, St. Catharines, Ont.  
Toronto Industrial Exhibition, Toronto.  
W. L. Ball, Richmond, P. Q.  
Ears for the Million, Haylock & Jenny.  
Richard Mackay, Hamilton.  
W. H. Crowie, Toronto.

**THIS PAPER** may be found on file at Geo. F. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (70 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it **IN NEW YORK.**



**First-Class  
HOMING ANTWERPS,  
FOR SALE,**

Apply to  
**JAS. FULLERTON, STRATHROY, ONT.**

**BREEDERS' ADDRESS CARDS. \$1 per an.**

C. A. GRAF, FISHERVILLE, ONT.  
Breeder of Wyandottes.

R. E. BINGHAM, STAYNER, ONT.,  
Breeder of Houdans and P. Rocks. Eggs, \$3 pr 13

LEWIS THORNE, SEAFORTH, ONT.  
Breeder of high-class P. Rocks, exclusively.

W. M. SMITH, FAIRFIELD PLAINS, ONT.  
Breeder of all varieties Land and Water Fowls.

G. T. SIMPSON, FALKLAND, ONT.,  
Breeder of all kinds of Land and Water fowls.

JAMES BAPTIE, SPRINGVILLE P. O., Ont.  
Imported G. S. Hamburgs.

E. G. FRANCIS, PORT HOPE, ONT.,  
Breeder of P. Rocks, White Leghorns and Wyandottes. Eggs \$3 per setting.

GEORGE WALKER, BOX 74, LAUREL, P. O.  
Breeder of Asiatics and Spanish.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE**

Advertisements, limited to twenty seven words, including address, received for the above objects only at 25 cents for each and every insertion. Payment strictly in advance.

**WANTED.**—A pair of first-class Yellow Fan-tails (old birds). Address stating price to  
W. G. MURRAY, box 70, Strathroy, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Eggs from the best layers in the world, Rose-comb White Leghorns, only a few to spare.  
R. M. SMITH, Nelles Corners.

**FOR SALE.**—Two "A No. 1," Houdan hens, and one Golden Pencilled Hamburg cockerel, a first-class bird, address  
JOHN RAMSAY, box 149, Owen Sound, Ont.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**—L Brahma cock, imported from C. L. Beckett; also 4 hens, or will exchange for good gun or Black Spanish hens.  
J. M. CARSON, box 165, Orangeville, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—A grand pair of White Cochins; hen took first at Ontario show, Toronto; cock was not shown, being out of condition. They are A 1. Address CHAS. BONNICK, Toronto.

**NOTICE.**—Breeders having A 1 dogs, poultry, pigeons, canaries and other pet stock for sale, will please address R. F. Maher, Agt. B. C. R. & N. Ry, Cone, Iowa, giving lowest figures, pedigree, &c.

**EGGS FOR HATCHING** from prize Plymouth Rocks, \$2 per setting, and Brown Leghorns, \$1.50 per setting.  
GEORGE BARTLETT,  
4-1f London West, Ont.

**TO MAKE ROOM.**—Houdans (Butter's), 5 hens and three cocks; Light Brahmans (William's) 1 cock and 3 hens. All first-class. Speak.  
6-2 WM. FOLEY, Lindsay.

**FOR SALE.**—The finest pen of Black Hamburgs in Canada. They are even better than the London unapproachables. Six hens and one cock at a bargain. Reason for selling—giving up showing. Address, CHAS. BONNICK, Toronto.

**FOR SALE.**—Silver and Golden Polands (bearded).—The choice birds of my flock; the most noted winners in Canada, consisting of 4 cocks and 5 hens, Golden Polands, and 3 cocks and 3 hens, Silver Polands. Write at once. GEORGE HOPE,  
Box 94, St. Paul's Ward, Toronto, Ont.

**FOR SALE.**—Eggs from Black Spanish, Plymouth Rocks, Black Cochins, Black Hamburgs, \$1.50 per 15. 4 Black Cochins and 8 Plymouth Rocks. Black Hamburg or P Rock chicks, at \$6 per dozen, as they run.  
LEVI F. SELLECK, Morrisburg.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.**—Having determined not exhibit at the coming shows, I offer the most of my stock for sale or exchange for anything useful. Parties wanting White Cochins, White Leghorns, or Black Hamburgs, will do well to apply to  
CHAS. BONNICK, Toronto.

**FOR SALE.**—The following first-class birds must be sold:—1 pair red-pied Pouters, \$7; 1 pair black-pied pouters, \$5; 1 pair silver-pied Pouters, \$5; young, do., \$3; 1 pair silver-dun Antwerps, \$3; do., young, \$3; 1 pair White Trumpeters, \$3; do., young, \$2; 1 black-mottled Trumpeter hen, \$1.50; 2 odd Turbit and owl cocks, \$1 each; 1 pair Rollers, \$2. Lot for \$30.  
CHAS. A. LOVE, St. Thomas, Ont.

HEADQUARTERS for fancy Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, Ferrets, Rabbits, White Rats, Guinea Pigs, Birds, and all pet stock; Gaffs or spurs all ready for use, \$1.25 a pair. Pit Games, "Spencer's Scalpers." Empire Incubators for sale, price \$8 and upwards. 3c for circular.  
121f H. E. SPENCER, Centre Village, N.Y., U.S.

## LIGHT BRAHMAS!

# Champions of Canada.

FOR SALE.—My entire stock of celebrated birds, consisting of 1 cock, winner of five 1st prizes; 3 hens, winners of two 1sts each; pullet, winner of 1st and special at Toronto, 1st and special at Simcoe, 1883, and her full sister; also, 2 cockerels which I was reserving for coming exhibitions, grand birds and birds that will win. Also, 4 chicks, hatched in March, 5 in April, and several of later hatch, and two cuts of L. B. pens.

This is a rare chance for anyone wanting stock that cannot be beaten in the United States or Canada. Will sell at a bargain, the whole lot, as I wish to retire from exhibiting.

RICHARD MACKAY,

(-1 HAMILTON, ONT

**REST** not, life is sweeping by, go and dare before you die, something mighty and sublime leave behind to conquer time." \$66 a week in your own town \$5 outfit free. No risk. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. Many are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men, and boys and girls make great pay. Reader, if you want business at which you can make great pay all the time, write for particulars to

H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

## POULTRY CUTS.



Having a large and complete assortment of fine Cuts of Standard Poultry, we sell large or small cuts illustrating any breed desired, at reasonable prices. Nothing attracts the eye like a picture, and no shrewd poultry-breeder, or manager of a poultry show will get circulars, price lists, posters, hand bills, etc., printed without illustrating them with Good Cuts, and, once purchased, a fine cut will do duty for years. These cuts are the finest selections known; over seventy in number, large and small. Send 10 cents for sample proof list. Address CHAS. GAMMERDINGER, Mention Poultry Review. 11-y Columbus, Ohio.

## YOUNG MEN.

Now is the time to learn TELEGRAPHY. Written guarantees given to furnish paying situations. For terms, address COMMERCIAL & E. B. TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Ann Arbor, Mich.



S. SPILLETT,  
LEFROY, ONT.

Breeder of  
"AUTOGRAP" STRAIN OF  
LIGHT BRAHMAS,  
Pure.

I am breeding this year for  
—THE BEST PEN IN CANADA.—

No more eggs for sale this year. No orders booked without the money.



J. JAMES,

72 Colborne Street, Toronto,

Breeder of

LIGHT BRAHMAS,

Antwerps, Turbits, Carriers and Fancy Pigeons.

FOR SALE.—My Light Brahma cock, winner of 2nd at Brantford, 1882; 1st at Yorkville, 1st at In-  
dustrial, 1892; 1st at Ontario show, Toronto, Feb., 1893, beating all the American and imported birds. Also a few Pillets for sale.

Eggs for Setting, \$3 per dozen.



A. W. GRAHAM,

ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO.

Breeder of

WHITE LEGHORNS,

Exclusively.

I have carefully bred the above variety for five years, and have lately imported and added to my stock some choice birds from the celebrated breeder, J. B. Smith. My stock is now second to none.

Eggs \$2.50 for 13, \$4.00 for 26.

Fair hatch guaranteed.

IRESON & WESTMAN,

177 KING ST., E., TORONTO, ONT.

Breeders of

High-Class Pigeons,

Carriers, Antwerps, Dragons, Turbits, Trum-  
peters, Magpies, Tumblers, Nuns  
and Jacobins.

All the leading colors and varieties.

Address as above.

4-6



ANGUS McKEIGAN,

Strathroy, Ontario

Breeder of

Black-B. Red Games,

P. ROCKS, W. LEGHORNS,  
and BLACK-B. RED GAME BANTAMS.

Stock first-class in each variety.

Eggs for Hatching now, at \$2.50 per setting.

Chicks for sale after 1st September.

## Clarksburg Permanent Poultry Yards.



BROWN & WHITE LEGHORNS,  
Black Spanish, Langshans, Black B.  
Red, Brown Red, Red Pile and Duck-  
wing Game,

ALL EXHIBITION STOCK  
of the highest quality.

EGGS, per setting of 13: Games, \$3.00; other varieties, \$2.00.

C. W. TREADGOLD, Sect.,  
Send for circular. 4-y Clarksburg, Ont.



**J. M. CARSON,**  
 Box 165, Orangeville, Ont.,  
 Breeder and Importer of  
 W. F. B. SPANISH, PLYMOUTH  
 ROCKS, Light Brahmas, (Bec-  
 ket's), Langshans, White Leg-  
 horns, Pekin Ducks, and other  
 varieties,

At the Industrial, Toronto.  
 1881 I won diploma on breed-  
 ing pen of Spanish, same on  
 Leghorns, and 2nd on W Leg

horn chicks.

Eggs from \$1.50 to \$4.00 per doz.

3-3



**WM. H. CROWIE,**  
 111 Bellwood's St., Toronto,  
 Breeder of

**Exhibition Plymouth Rocks,**  
 & YELLOW DUCKWING BANTS.

I can now spare a few settings of Eggs from one of  
 the best pens of P. Rocks in Canada, headed by the  
 grand cockerei, "Boss," direct from Sid Conger, win-  
 ner at all the largest exhibitions last Fall, including  
 State Fair, Indianapolis, St. Louis, &c., - at \$2.50 @ 13.  
 No Bant eggs for sale. Chicks for sale in the Fall. 10



**R. LARGE,**

No. 13 Dundas St., Toronto, Ont.,

Breeder of

**Light Brahmas, Buff Cochins, P. Rocks,**  
 and **WHITE LEGHORNS.**

My Light Brahmas are Duke of York strain, and win-  
 ners at the Industrial, 1881 and 1882. Old and young  
 birds for sale. Eggs, \$3.00 per 13.

Buff Cochins, Plymouth Rock and White Leghorn  
 eggs, \$2.00 per 13; packed in baskets, to carry safely.

All my stock is A 1.

2-y



**BRANT' POULTRY YARDS,**  
 Brantford, Ont.,

**E. KESTER,** PROPRIETOR,

Breeder of Prize-winners in

**LANGSHANS,**  
**BUFF COCHINS, BLACK HAMBURGS,**  
**WHITE DORKINGS, BR'N LEGHORNS, WHITE**  
**LEGHORNS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS,**  
**GAME BANTS.**

Prize birds for sale at any time, and eggs for hatching  
 in season. 10-5-y



**LONDON POULTRY YARDS,**

**WM. McNEIL, Proprietor,**

Breeder of

**WHITE-C. BLACK, GOLDEN & WHITE**

**POLANDS.**

**Golden-S. Hamburgs,**  
**Black African, Golden and Silver Sebright Bants,**  
**and English Pheasants.**

Prize birds for sale at all times; Eggs for hatching in  
 season. W. C. B. Polish eggs, \$4; Pheasant's eggs, \$6;  
 other varieties, \$3 per setting. 2-y



**HILL & EDGAR,**

**LEFROY, - ONTARIO,**

Breeders of

**First-Class Fowls**

of the following varieties:

Brown Leghorns, - Stahl's strain,  
 Plymouth Rocks, - Keefer and Fullerton's stock,  
 W. F. Black Spanish - imported stock,  
 B. B. R. Games, Black and G. S. Hamburgs - Beldon's.  
 We have now for sale from the above named varieties  
 a number of fine chicks. Prices low for quality of stock.  
 Fair dealing guaranteed. Write for wants.

**JOHN A WILLS,**  
 101 Lumley Street, Toronto,

Breeder of

**Cup Winner:**

**BLACK HAMBURGS.**

My birds took 1st on cock, 2nd on hen, 2nd on cocker-  
 el, and silver cup on breeding pen, at the late show of  
 the Poultry Association of Ontario, Toronto.

**EGGS \$3 00 PER SETTING.**



**WM. HALL,**

**Newcastle, Ont.,**

Breeder of

**Red Pyle Games,**

Eggs \$2.00 per 13, good hatch

guaranteed.

Also Black and Tan and Fox

**TERRIER DOGS.**

Stock all A 1.

3-y



**R. A. BROWN,**  
 CHERRY GROVE, ONT

Breeder of

**Croad & Brisco's**

**LANGSHANS,**

Brown Leghorns, Stahl's strain, pure; Ply-  
 mouth Rocks, Pugsley's strain; White booted Bantams,  
 prize takers only kept; Bronze Turkeys, Anderson and  
 Main's strains; Pekin and Aylesbury Ducks.

Also Cotswold Ram Lambs from imported stock.

Send for prices. I will sell cheap.

Eggs for Hatching in season.

9-ly.



**London West Poultry Yards.**

**W. & BR'N LEGHORNS,**

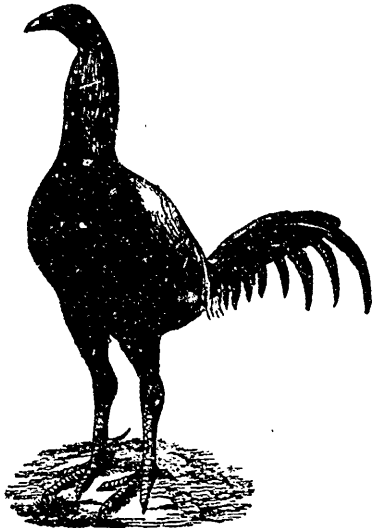
**LIGHT BRAHMAS AND BLACK SPANISH.**

I am now prepared to fill orders for eggs from the  
 above varieties at \$2 per 13, or \$3 for 20. A fair hatch  
 guaranteed. My birds are as fine as can be found in  
 America. Address

**WM. MOORE,**  
 Box 463, London P. O., Ont.

In writing mention this paper.





## CHICKS FOR SALE

From last year's importations and prize-winners,

# Black and Brown Reds; RED PILES and DUCK WINGS.

☞ Early orders will get best birds.

10-y W. L. BALL, Richmond, P. Que.

## EARS FOR THE MILLION!! Foo-Choo's Balsam of Shark's Oil

POSITIVELY RESTORES THE HEARING, AND IS THE ONLY ABSOLUTE CURE FOR DEAFNESS KNOWN.

This Oil is procured from peculiar species of small White Shark, caught in the Yellow Sea, known as "Carogodon Rondeleth." Every Chinese fisherman knows it. Its virtues as a restorative of hearing were discovered by a Buddhist Priest about the year 1410. Its cures were so numerous, and many so seemingly miraculous, that the remedy was officially proclaimed over the entire Empire. Its use became so universal that for over 300 years no Deafness has existed among the Chinese people. Sent, charges prepaid, to any address at \$1.00 per bottle.

### Hear What the Deaf Say!

It has performed a miracle in my case. I have no unearthly noises in my head and hear much better.

I have been greatly benefited. My deafness helped a great deal—think another bottle will cure me.

My hearing is much benefited. I have received untold benefit.

My hearing is improving. It is giving good satisfaction. Have been greatly benefited, and am rejoiced that I saw the notice of it.

"Its virtues are UNQUESTIONABLE and its CURATIVE CHARACTER ABSOLUTE, AS THE WRITER CAN PERSONALLY TESTIFY, BOTH FROM EXPERIENCE AND OBSERVATION. Write at once to HAYLOCK & JENNY, 7 Dew Street, New York, enclosing \$1.00, and you will receive by return a remedy that will enable you to hear like anybody else, and whose curative effects will be permanent. You will never regret doing so."—EDITOR OF MERCANTILE REVIEW.

☞ To avoid loss in the Mails, please send money by REGISTERED LETTER.

Only Imported by HAYLOCK & JENNEY,  
SOLE AGENTS FOR AMERICA. 7 Day St., N. Y.

W. STAHLCHMIDT,  
Preston, - - Ontario,

Breeder of High Class

# WHITE AND BROWN LEGHORNS!

—WINNERS AT—

CLEVELAND,  
INDIANAPOLIS,  
BUFFALO,  
CHICAGO,  
LONDON,

BRANTFORD,  
GUELPH,  
TORONTO,  
SHERBROOKE,  
HAMILTON.

And other leading poultry exhibitions.

At the two leading poultry exhibitions of America, held this winter, I was awarded prizes as follows:—Poultry Association of Ontario, Toronto, I exhibited 18 single birds and a breeding pen, and was awarded 14 prizes and the specials for best pair and breeding pen of Leghorns; White Leghorns, cock, 1st and 3rd; hen, 2nd and 3rd; cockerel, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; pullet, 1st, 2nd and 3rd. Brown Leghorns: cockerels, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; pullet, 3rd (the latter took 1st at Chicago.)

Chicago Poultry Exhibition.—I shipped ten birds, and was awarded a prize on every bird, as follows: 1st, White Leghorn pullet, score 95½; 1st, Brown Leghorn pullet, score 95½; 2nd, White Leghorn cockerel, score 94; 2nd, White cock, 94; 2nd, Brown hen, 92; 3rd, Brown cockerel, 93; 3rd, White hen, 93½; 4th, White cockerel, 93; 4th, Brown cockerel, 92, 5th, Brown cockerel, 92. The last—the only bird I put a price on—was claimed by the judge, B. N. Pierce, at a high figure.

☞ Have still some 30 pairs to spare.

Orders booked now for Eggs at \$3 per 13.

For prices of fowls and chicks, premiums won since 1876, and other information, send for my NEW Catalogue.

H. W. KNOWLES,  
Lachine, - - P. Q.,

Breeder of

LANGSHAHS, PLYMOUTH ROCKS & ROUEN DUCKS.

Stock first-class.

Will spare Eggs for Hatching, properly packed for carriage, at the following rates: Langshans, \$3.00; P. Rocks and Rouen Ducks, \$2.00 per setting.

A limited number of first-class birds for exhibition, and others carefully mated for breeding, in the Fall.

Correspondence promptly attended to, and great care taken to satisfy customers. Address as above.

JOHN CHAMBERS,  
EXHIBITION PARK, - - TORONTO,

Breeder of

Cup Winning  
**PLYMOUTH ROCKS!**

My birds took silver cup for best breeding pen at the show of the O. P. A., held in Toronto in February last. Eggs \$2.00 per setting. 4—11.



**EGGS THAT WILL HATCH !**

From the following varieties:

*Cochins, Leghorns, S. S. Hamburgs,  
Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese,  
Rouen, Cayuga and Pekin  
Ducks.*

My birds took eight 1sts, five 2nds, five specials and one 3rd prizes at the Seaforth show, **EVERY BIRD TAKING A PRIZE.** They are Sure Prize-Winners wherever shown.

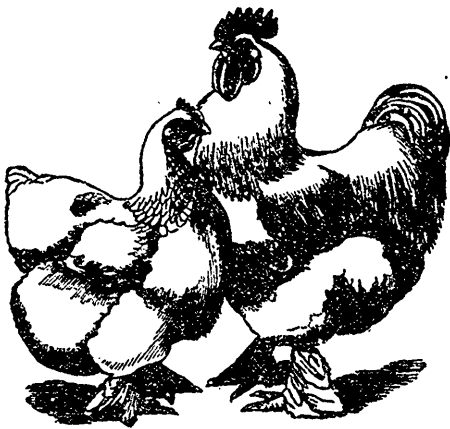
Eggs from Turkeys and Geese, \$5 per 13; Ducks, \$2; other varieties, \$3.

**THOS. BAWDEN,**

**BLYTH POULTRY YARDS,**

4-3

*Blyth, Ont.*



**EGGS FOR SALE,**

From the following varieties:

Plymouth Rocks..	\$3.00 per 13, or \$5.00 for 26
White Leghorns,..	3 00 " " 5.00 "
Amer. Sebrights..	3 50 " " 6.00 "
Black Hamburgs..	2 50 " " 4.00 "
W. F. B. Spanish..	2 50 " " 4.00 "
White Cochins....	2 50 " " 4.00 "

**JOSHUA SMITH,**

2-3t.

**WINONA, ONT.**

**NOTICE.**—The Canada Advertising Agency, No. 29 King Street West, Toronto, is authorized to receive advertisements for this paper. **W. W. BUTCHER, Mgr.**

Get your Fall advertisements in Review next month.

**HURON POULTRY YARDS,**

1883.



1883.

**HARRY CLARK, Prop.**

I shall breed from three yards of Exhibition **BLACK-BREASTED REDS**, 1 yard of Exhibition **GOLDEN DUCKWINGS**, 1 yard of Exhibition **WHITE GAMES**.

**PIT GAMES.**

10 yards of the following varieties:—Irish Tassals, Irish Grays, Irish Callens, Imported Derbys, Kentucky Dominiques, Limerick Brown Reds, Irish Spangles, Warhorses, Dusty Millers, Georgia Shawl necks, also, one yard

**White Leghorns**

mated by Louis Thorne, from whom I bought them.

Send for circular and description of my breeding pens. I can truthfully say that no breeder in Canada can offer anything superior in the Game breed.

Eggs, \$3 per 13; two settings \$5, when ordered together. Orders booked now and filled in rotation. Cash or money order on Seaforth.

1-y **HARRY CLARK.** Seaforth, Ont.

**FRANK SHAW,**

Breeder of

**PRIZE FOWLS !**

London, Ont., Canada.  
Brahmas, Cochins, Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Spanish, Bantams, &c.

*Five Prizes on 5 Unapproachable Black Hamburgs at Chicago.*

**EXTRACT.**—I do not find the name of any other Canadian on our books; you are the only one who dared "face the music."

**C. B. DAY,** Secretary, Worcester.

1st and special at Worcester, Mass.

**EXTRACT.**—The pair of Plymouth Rocks I got from you last Fall took 1st prize here. I will send up soon to get some more good birds from you.  
**F. FOSTER,** Ottawa.

9 prizes on 7 unapproachable Black Hamburgs at Montreal.

**EXTRACT.**—Mr. Frank Shaw's great speciality is Black Hamburgs, in which line he has no peer.  
—*London Free Press.*

# Canada's Great Fair!

## 1883

### GRAND

# Poultry Show!

In connection with the Fifth Annual Exhibition of the  
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION ASSOCIATION

—IN THE—

*City of Toronto,*

—FROM THE—

*11th to 22nd September next.*

## OVER \$1,000 IN PRIZES

—FOR—

### POULTRY & PIGEONS.

This is the greatest Exhibition for Poultry  
Fanciers IN THE DOMINION.

Full particulars in Prize List, which will be sent anywhere on application by post card or otherwise to the Secretary, at Toronto.

*All Entries Close Saturday, August 25th.*

JNO. J. WITHROW, H. J. HILL,  
PRESIDENT. MANAGER & SEC'Y.



## W. J. HARRINGTON,

772 YONGE ST.,

TORONTO, ONT.,

Breeder of

### Prize Game Bantams.

Was awarded special on breeding pen B. R. Bantams at Ont. Poultry Show, 1st on pullet, 2nd on cockerel; 2d and 3rd on Piles, 1st and 3rd on Duckwing pullets.

EGGS, \$3.00 per dozen.

4-3

### Save Your Fowls!

## ROUP PILLS!

A valuable and efficacious remedy for Roup in fowls &c., also in fitting birds for exhibition. 50c and \$1 per box, sent to any address on receipt of price and postage,—the \$1 size postage free. Prepared only by

W. S. ROBINSON, *Chemist,*  
35 Yonge St., YORKVILLE.

REFERENCES, by permission—Messrs. Charlesworth, Goulding and Nunn, of Toronto.  
10-1f.

**\$72** a week made at home by the industrious. Best business now before the public. Capital not needed. We will start you. Men, women, boys and girls wanted everywhere to work for us. Now is the time. You can work in your spare time, or give your whole time to the business. No other business will pay you nearly as well. No one can fail to make enormous pay, by engaging at once. Costly outfit and terms free. Money made fast, easily and honorably.

Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

## L. WHITING,

Box 739, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.,

Breeder and Importer of

WHITE LEGHORNS,

BROWN LEGHORNS,

BLACK LEGHORNS.

Chicks for sale after November 1st.

EGGS in season, \$2.00 per 13, \$5 00 for 39.

*Satisfaction Guaranteed.*

61y.

## Eggs! Eggs!!

### Colored Dorkings, Black Javas and Houdans.

I will dispose of a few settings of eggs from the above varieties, of which I claim to have the best in Canada, and equal to any in America.

Eggs from same yards I breed from myself. For prices, &c.,

Address,

2-1f

C. J. ODELL, SHERBROOKE, P. Q.

**JOHN RAMSAY**

Owen Sound,

Ontario,

Breeder of



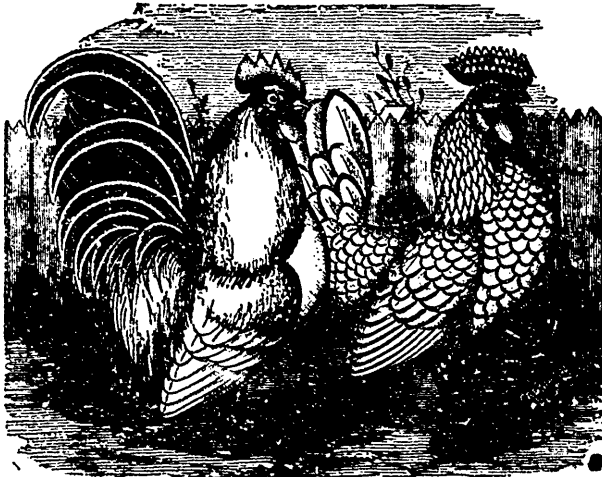
*Partridge Cochins, Dark Brahmas, G. Pencilled Hamburgs, White Leghorns, also*

*Fancy Pigeons.  
White Leghorns a speciality.*



12-y

Eggs, carefully packed, \$2 00 per 13.

**RIVERSIDE POULTRY YARDS,****RICH'D OKE, PROPRIETOR,**

Brough's Bridge, London, Ont.,

Importer and breeder of Prize-winning

**BLACK & SILVER S. HAMBURGS,**  
JAPANESE, BLACK AFRICAN & SILVER  
SEBRIGHT BANTAMS.

My yards contain prize-winners in each variety at all the leading shows in Canada for the last four years.

I do not claim that my Hamburgs are unapproachable, or the best alive, but yet they win wherever shown.

In Bantams I have spared neither time nor money in securing the purest strains, and they are carefully bred. See Review for prizes won at the late Ontario Poultry Show at Toronto.

Fowls for sale at all times. Eggs now, at \$3 per setting, except Japs, which are \$5 per setting.

Square dealing my speciality.

3

**A CLEAN SWEEP.**

My first personal trip to one of the largest and best exhibitions I ever witnessed, held at Lancaster, Penn., U. S. A., and every bird scored,

*Winning the \$50 Silver Cup for the largest and best collection, and nearly 150 Prizes and Specials,*

Special for best breeding pen of Hamburgs on exhibition, specials for best breeding pens of White and Brown Leghorns—score, 96 96 3-8, 95 7-8, 94 3-8, 94 1-2, the highest score ever reached on a breeding pen of Leghorns at any exhibition. My White-crested black Polish were pronounced to be the finest ever shown, one hen scoring 98 7-8 points, winning the \$25 silver cup for the best Polish on exhibition.

Thousands of prizes awarded my birds, both in my hands and in the hands of my customers.

I breed and imports the following

**VARIETIES:**—Brahmas, Cochins, single and pea combed; Hamburgs, all varieties; Leghorns, all varieties, single and rose combed; Langshans, Black and Mottled Javas, Black Sumatras, W. C. Black, Golden Polish; Plymouth Rocks, B. B. Red, Brown B. Red, Duckwing, Red Pyle, White Georgian and Black Games; Silver-gray Dorkings, Sultans, Malays, all varieties French fowls, Japanese Fur Fowls, Japanese, White and Black Rose-comb, Golden and Silver Sebright Game, Pekin Bantams; Pekin, Rouen, Cayuga, Aylesbury, Call, Wood and Mandarin Ducks, Bronze and Wild Turkeys, Toulouse, Bremen, Sebastopol and Wild Geese; Golden, Silver and English Pheasants, Pigeons and Canaries.

**DOGS:**—St. Bernards, Mastiffs, English Bulls, Bull Terriers, Scotch Collies, Beagles, Setters, Cocker Spaniels, Fox Hounds, Fox Terriers, Blenheim Spaniels, King Charles Spaniels, Maltese Toys, Pugs, Italian Grayhounds, Blue Terriers, Red Terriers, Fawn and White Scotch Terriers, Black-and-tan Terriers, from 4 to 10 pounds. We have pups and grown dogs on hand. Train ed Ferrets and Rabbits, Shetland and wild Ponies, Italian Bees and Singing birds.

Send 50 cents for Catalogue, worth hundreds of dollars to every one. Price-list of eggs, free.

Write for just what you want, and address

**G. H. PUGSLEY,**MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS, *Brantford, Ont.*

# Mount Royal Poultry Yards.

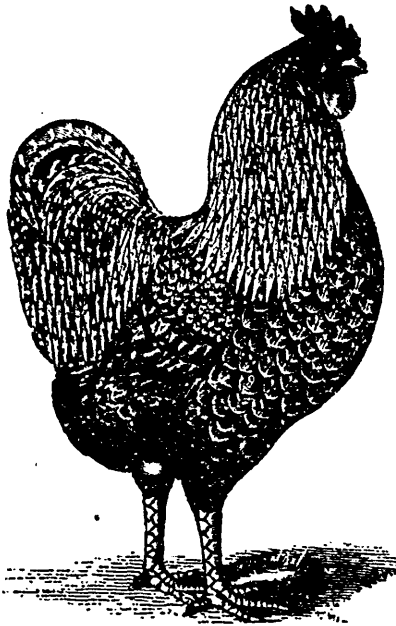
THOMAS COSTEN,

—Breeder of—

## Light Brahmas

—AND—

## Plymouth Rocks.



After 7 years of breeding P. Rocks, I have obtained a strain remarkable for their laying qualities; very fine marking in plumage, yellow legs and beak. At our late show in Montreal my Rocks took 1st for cockerel, 1st and 3rd for pullet, 1st for hen, and specials for best cockerel, best pullet and best hen.

My Light Brahmas are Duke of York and Autocrat strains, a pen of each; cocks weighing eleven and a half and twelve pounds, hens from nine to 10 pounds, and scoring from 89 to 92 points.

I shall run two pens of each this season, not being able to supply the demand for eggs last year, having to return the money in many cases.

Will sell Eggs from both kinds for \$3.50 per dozen, or 2 dozen for \$4.00.

—Also—

## ROUEN DUCKS,

Premium stock. Eggs \$2.00 per dozen.

THOMAS COSTEN,

MONTREAL, P. Q.

2-tf.



Toronto,

WM. BARBER,

(244 Queen St., West,)

Ontario,



—Breeder of—

## Black-B. Red AND Golden Duckwing Games.

*Premiums Won at Toronto Exhibition, 1883 :*

1st on Black-breasted Red cock, (13 entries); special for best pair of Black-breasted Reds. Special silver cup) for best breeding pen of Duckwings, 2nd on Duckwing hen, 2nd on Duckwing cock-cockerel, and 1st and 3rd on pullets.

*Eggs for Sale in Season, at \$3.00 per setting.*

A few good Duckwing cockerels and pullets for sale.



A. C. BLYTH,

Owen Sound,

Ontario,

—Breeder of—



## Black and Silver-Spangled Hamburgs,

BROWN LEGHORNS, LIGHT BRAHMAS AND HOUDANS.

STOCK A 1.

A few trios of Black Hamburgs for sale. At Toronto Industrial my Black Hamburg chicks won 1st prize, and my Silver spangled chicks, 2nd prize. Will sell a few pairs of Brown Leghorns at reasonable prices.

**EGGS FOR SALE** from the above varieties, at \$2 per setting. 11-7

W. H. HILL,  
*Beachville, Ontario, Canada,*  
 Breeder of

**HIGH-CLASS POULTRY, PHEASANTS & SONG BIRDS,**

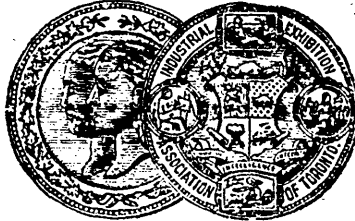
Light and Dark Brahmas, Partridge, Buff, White, and Black Cochins; Silver and Golden Spangled Hamburgs, Brown and White Leghorns, Black Spanish, Plymouth Rocks, W. C. Black, Golden, Silver, and White Poland's; Duckwing and Black B. Red Games, Black-red, Golden and Silver Sebright, Black African and Japanese Bantams; Pekin Ducks, Bremen Geese, English and Japanese Pheasants, Mocking Birds, &c., &c.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$3.00 per 12, excepting Japanese Bantams and W. C. B. Polish, which are \$5.00 per 12. See REVIEW for February and March for prizes won.  
 FOR SALE.—Two Mocking Birds, first-class singers; the best I have imported. 4.t

**SHARP BUTTERFIELD,**

SANDWICH,

Importer and



1880. 1881. 1882.

ONTARIO,

Breeder of

**HIGH-CLASS POULTRY,**

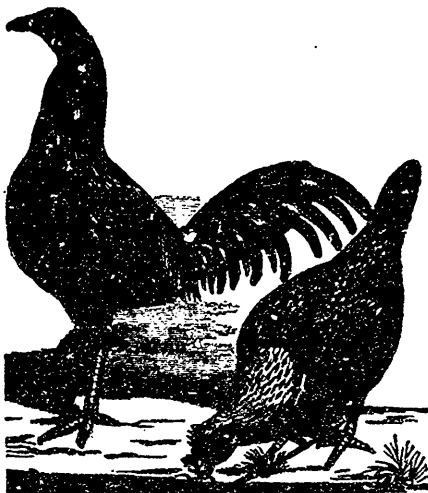
Including Light and Dark Brahmas, White, Black, Buff and Partridge Cochins, all varieties of Hamburgs, Black-red, Brown-red, Golden and Silver Duckwing Games, White and Brown Leghorns, Bantams, Ducks, &c., also

**BERKSHIRE, ESSEX AND SUFFOLK PIGS,  
 AND BLUE SCOTCH TERRIERS.**

My Breeding stock in each of the above named varieties is unsurpassed by any on the continent.

EGGS FOR HATCHING, warranted fresh and true to name, Asiatics, \$4.00 per 12; other varieties, \$3.00 per 12. Only a few Buff and Partridge Cochins pullets now for sale.

Send for circular, giving a full description of my breeding pens, &c. 2-y.



fine stock.

EGGS, 12 for \$3.00, 26 for \$5.00.

**STABLEFORD BROS.,**

WATFORD, - ONTARIO,

Breeders of Exhibition

**B. B. Red Games.**

I am breeding from three yards this season:

Yard 1.—headed by cock, "Limerick Boy," winner of 1st at Chicago, 1881, a fine high stationed bird, with short hackle, long head, neck and legs—for style he cannot be beaten; mated with six high stationed pullets. This yard is Dr. Cooper's strain, Ireland.

Yard 2.—cock, "Kisco," 1st at Sherbrooke, 1882, score, 95 1-4 points; weighs 7 pounds, very stylish, splendid color, not a brown feather in black; mated with six magnificent high stationed pullets. This yard will produce both station and color.

Yard 3.—Stag "Cooper," a bird of fine points, dark, rich shade of plumage, perfect whip tail; mated with six superb hens. This yard will produce

Satisfaction guaranteed.

3-

**C. A. HOFHEINS,**  
BREEDER OF  
**High-Bred Fancy Pigeons.**



18 Mariner St., BUFFALO, N. Y.

**PREMIUMS.**

My Birds were awarded during the past twelve years over 1800 First and 200 Second Premiums, at

- Buffalo, N. Y. Guelph, Ont.*
- Chicago, Ill.*
- Syracuse, N. Y. Pittsburgh, Pa.*
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**OUTERMONT POULTRY YARDS,**  
*St. John Baptist Village, - - P. Q.*

**THOMAS HALL,**  
Importer and Breeder of the Highest Class

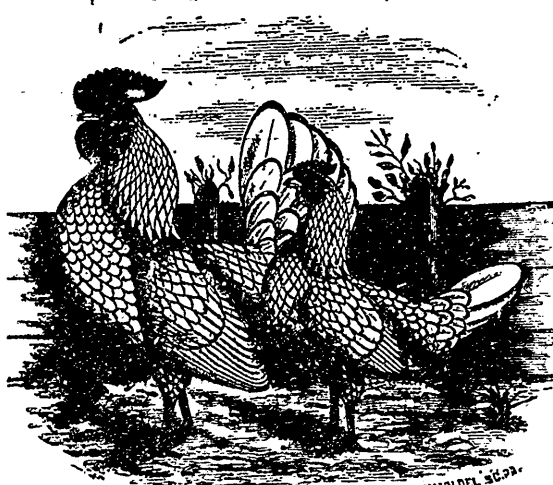
**Light Brahmas**  
*and White and Brown Leghorns.*

My stock is of the purest strains, is carefully bred, and, year after year, has won highest honors at our leading shows. At the late Montreal show, January '93, I was awarded on Light Brahmas, cock, 1st, 2nd and special, hen, 1st, cockerel, 2nd, pullet, 2nd. On White Leghorns, cock, 1st, hen 2nd, cockerel 3rd, pullet, 2nd and 3rd, and two prizes on Rouen ducks.

**Eggs for Hatching.**

8-3

THOMAS HALL, ST. JOHN BAPTIST VILLAGE, P. Q.



**PARK POULTRY YARDS,**

CAYUGA, - ONT., - CANADA,

**D. T. ROGERS,**

PROPRIETOR.

I will have a few settings of EGGS to spare from the following varieties:—

White-crested Black Polish	\$3 00
Golden Polish	3 00
Brown Leghorns,	2 00
White Leghorns	2 00
Golden Sebright Bantams,	3 00
Silver " "	3 00
Black African " "	3 00
Silver Duckwing " "	3 00

Orders booked now and filled in rotation.

I would refer fanciers or those wanting eggs from Premium stock to the prize list of the Simcoe show, published in March Review.

EGGS guaranteed fresh and true to name.

EDWARDS DEL. 2102.